

The results of PCR-RFLP analysis showed that fragment patterns were the same in all isolates. The Molecular weight of ITS1 of rDNA region of all isolate are the same and similar to sheep-dog strain. RFLP patterns of all PCR products are alike and similar to sheep-dog strain. Two strain of echinococcus granulosus are found by RFLP-PCR in Iran.

In western of Iran only one strain was detected by this method. All studies of genotyping on echinococcus granulosus were done on metacestods in intermediate hosts.

1844

#### STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF HYDATID CYST IN SLAUGHTERED LIVESTOCK IN KHAF

Fata A., Salehi, G., Mohaghegh M.A., Ehsani A., Parvaz G., Movahedi A., Ahmadi M.,  
Iranian Veterinary Organization Khaf, Dept of Parasitology and Mycology, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.

1556

#### HYDATIDOSIS AS A CAUSE OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS

Ahmadpour E., Hajizadeh M\*, Eftekhari Sadat A.T., Spotin A  
\*Department of Parasitology and Mycology, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Acute appendicitis is considered as the most common cause of emergency surgery in children and young adults. The association between parasitic infections and appendicitis has been widely investigated. Hydatidosis, a zoonotic helminthic disease caused by the larval stage of the *Echinococcus granulosus*, may cause illness in intermediate hosts, generally human and herbivorous animals. This disease is considered hyper endemic in northwest of Iran and is a serious public health problem. Hydatidosis predominantly is located in internal organs especially liver and lung but is considered a rare cause of acute appendicitis. Our aim was to study Hydatid cyst that causes appendicitis. In this retrospective descriptive study, the clinical notes of the patients who had undergone appendectomy were reviewed in Tabriz Emam Reza hospital during last decade. In this survey, 475 appendectomies were performed during a 10 -year -period in Tabriz Emam Reza hospital. Depending on the surgical findings and attention to the histopathologic results, we found 3 patients with appendiceal hydatidosis (2 females and 1 male). Acute appendicitis of Hydatidosis origin is not seen frequently even in the hyper endemic area. Therefore, described an unusual case of hydatidosis, should be considered in the differential diagnoses of appendicitis. Also education on how to prevent hydatidosis and eradication of stray dogs should be included in training

programs to avoid and decrease the appendectomy operations.

1468

#### IMMUNOLOGICAL CROSS REACTION BETWEEN HYDATID CYST ANTIGENS AND CANCER PATIENTS' SERA.

Daneshpour Sh.\*, Mortazavi N., Yousofi Darani H.

\* Dept. of Parasitology and Mycology, Faculty of medicine, Isfahan university of medical sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

Different research groups reported a negative correlation between cancers and parasitical infection. As an example the prevalence of cancer among hydatid cyst infected patients was significantly lower than its prevalence among normal population. Tn antigens exist both in cancer and hydatid cyst. This common antigen may involve in effect of parasite on cancer growth. So in this work Immunological cross reaction between hydatid cyst antigens and cancer patients' sera has been investigated. Different hydatid cyst antigens including hydatid fluid, Laminated and germinal layer antigens and excretory secretory antigens of protoscolices were run in SDS PAGE and transferred to NCP paper. In western immunoblotting those antigens were probed with sera of patients with different cancers and also sera of non cancer patients. In western immunoblotting a strong reaction was detected between hydatid cyst antigens and sera of patients with some cancers. However this reaction was not detected in sera of non cancer patients. The results of this work emphasize the existence of common antigens between hydatid cyst and cancers. More investigation about these common antigens is recommended.

1352

#### SEROPREVALENCE OF HUMAN HYDATIDOSIS USING ELISA METHOD IN QOM PROVINCE, CENTRAL IRAN

Rakhshanpour A.\*, Fasihi Harandi M., Rahimi MT., Moazezi SS, Heidari Soreshjani Z., Mohebbi M., Mowlavi GhH, Babaei Z, Ariaeipour M., and Rokni MB.

\* Department of Medical Parasitology and Mycology, School of Medicine, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Cystic echinococcosis (CE) caused by the larval stage of *Echinococcus granulosus*, has a cosmopolitan distribution. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of cystic echinococcosis in Qom Province, central Iran using ELISA test. Material and methods Overall, 1564 serum samples (800 males and 764 females) were collected from selected subjects by randomized cluster sampling in 2011-2012. Sera were analyzed by ELISA test using AgB. Before sampling, a questionnaire was filled out for each case. Data were analyzed using Chi-square test and multivariate logistic

regression for risk factors analysis. Results Seropositivity was 1.6% (20 cases). Males (2.2%) showed significantly more positivity than females) 0.9) (%P= 0.03). There was no significant association between CE seropositivity and age group, occupation, and region. Age group of 30-60 years encompassed the highest rate of positivity. The seropositivity of CE was 2.1% and 1.2% for urban and rural cases respectively. Binary logistic regression showed that males were 2.5 times at higher risk for infection than females. Conclusion Although seroprevalence of CE is relatively low in Qom Province, yet due to the importance of the disease, all preventive measures should be taken into consideration.

2039

### THE TREATMENT OF HYDATID CYST DISEASE : AN IRANIAN EXPERIENCE

Lashkarizadeh M. \*, Mohsen M.  
Kerman university of Medical Sciences

The hydatid cyst disease is one of endemic disorder in Iran. The various medical and surgical method of treatment has been applied for this disease but the best method is the matter of debate. We performed a retrospective study of patient with hydatid cyst treated in the Afzalipur Hospital affiliated to Kerman Medical University of Sciences.

The medical records of patient with hydatid cyst treated during (March 2005 to March 2011) in Afzalipur Hospital were reviewed. The variables that studied included the age, sex, involved organ, the method of treatment and complication and mortality .

Of 67 patient with hydatid cyst, 36 (53.73%) female and 31(46.26%) were male with mean age 29.17 years. The most involved organs were the lung 52(77.6%) and then liver 15(22.40%). There was not any mortality in our patients and 9 (13.40%) patients suffered from complications. The complications included: Pleural empyema in 5 patients, hydro-pneumothorax in one patient , broncho-pleural fistula in one patient ,peritoneal abscess in one patient and pneumonia in one patient. Regard to no mortality and acceptable morbidity of patients with hydatid cyst undergone operation we advise surgery in these patient.

1907

### DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF PERMANENT MOUNTING OF CESTODES WITHOUT DEHYDRATION

Sadjjadi SM, Foroughiparvar F. \*, Shafii R., Farhangmehr, B., Kazemian S.

\*Dept. Parasitology and Mycology, School of Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran. Basic in infectious diseases research center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran.

Staining and mounting is one of the most important methods for study of helminthes. Several types of staining and mounting methods have been used for study of Cestoda. Dehydration is one of the most important parts of these methods. The present study aimed to compare staining and mounting of Cestoda without dehydration and compare it with classic method. A total of 125 different Cestodes including those of carnivorous and herbivorous applied in this study. Different parts of Cestoda including scolex and proglottids used for the study. The samples were divided into three groups and three different methods were applied for them. The first group were stained with Carmine followed by dehydration with different degrees of alcohols and were transparent transparency by xylol and mounted using Canada balsam. The second group were stained with Formaline Alcohol Azocarmine Lactophenol (FAAL) followed by a using double glass-cover slip mounting method. The third group were stained with FAAL followed by a mounting media including Poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA) using glass-cover slip. Different photos were prepared by different date and time intervals from slides to compare advantages and disadvantages of different methods. The results showed that staining with FAAL followed by a mounting media including Poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA) using a glass-cover slip had reasonable results. It has a lot of advantages and gives a rapid, easy and convenient technique for mounting Cestode helminthes especially in teaching laboratories. However, the large proglottids need more times to be mounted. This method which do not need dehydration, provides slides with clear and transparent background comparing to other methods.

1266

### THE STUDY OF PREVALENCE, FERTILITY AND VIABILITY OF HYDATID CYST IN CATTLE

Vahedi Noori N. \*, Javanian M., Golchin M., Gholipou M., Asadi H., Foroghi H., Aghjanzadeh H., Nohammad Nejad Sh.  
Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences

Infancy stage of the parasite *Echinococcus granulosus* is called the hydatid cyst. This parasite can infect a wide range of herbivores and carnivorous animals, and also humans and thereby causes large economic losses. This parasite has the global spread. Infection in cattle is the same as human. Unsanitary Slaughtering of animals is the cause of widespread contamination. Also fertilized or alive protoscolex has an important role in the epidemiology of this parasitic infection. Considering the importance of fertility and viability of hydatid cysts, this study was carried out in slaughterhouses on beef cattle. Materials and methods: Accordingly, referring to the cattle slaughterhouse, sampling was conducted during the year. Sampled three t